Grey Whale. " Belua truculenta dentibus," observed Glaus Magnus of this Cetacean. The high dorsal fin has been much exaggerated in old drawings; it has been even represented as strong and sharpened at the end, so as to be capable of ripping open the belly of a Whale. The fact that it sometimes lies over a little to one side is responsible for another anecdote: that an example of this Whale was seen to retire with a couple of Seals tucked away under the flippers, another grasped by the dorsal fin, and a fourth in the mouth ! " When an Orca pursues a whale/* wrote Dr. Frangius, " the latter makes a terrible bellowing like a bull when bitten by a dog." It is probable, according to F. Cuvier, that this "Whale is the *' Aries marinus ** of the ancients, certain bands of white upon the head giving an impression of curved horns. It may also be the " horrible Sea-satyre" of Edmund Spencer.

Allied to *Orca,* but distinguishable from it by some rather minute peculiarities, is *Pseudorca.* It may be thus defined:—•

Teeth eight to ten, much like those of *Orca.* Dorsal fin rather small, falcate. Vertebral formula C 7, D 10, L 9, Ca 24. Six or all the cervicals united. The curious fact about this Whale, which embraces only a single species, *JP. crassidens,* is that it was first known in the fossil condition from remains discovered in the fens of Lincolnshire. An important day for cetologists was that on which a whole herd entered the Baltic and furnished material for a better study of this Whale. It is not, any more than its near ally *Orca,* confined to northern seas; for several examples, at first relegated to a distinct species (_P. *meridionMs),* have been obtained from the seas round Tasmania.

Orcella (which has been written *Orcaella)* has fourteen to nineteen small sharp teeth in each half of each jaw. The pterygoids are widely separate. The dorsal fin is small and falcate. The vertebral formula is O 7, D 14, L 14, Ca 26. Seven ribs are two-headed, and five of them reach the sternum.

This genus contains but a single species, *O. brevirostris,* which is both marine and fresh-water in habit; it occurs in the Indian seas, and in the Irrawaddy even as far up as 900

miles from the sea. Some regard the fresh-water individuals as a distinct form,

> is a genus known only from a skull, which is
> the elevation of the premaxillae into a crest; the